

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1 1. A method of diagnosing chronic fatigue syndrome in a patient
2 exhibiting symptoms associated with chronic fatigue syndrome, comprising:
3 evaluating the patient for serologic evidence of EBV and
4 HCMV, further comprising:
5 obtaining serum from the patient;
6 measuring the level of EBV IgM antibodies to the VCA
7 in the serum by measuring nonstructural epitopes for incomplete virus multiplication;
8 measuring the level of EBV antibodies to the total EA
9 in the serum by measuring nonstructural epitopes for incomplete virus multiplication;
10 measuring the level of HCMV IgM antibodies in the
11 serum by measuring nonstructural epitopes for incomplete virus multiplication;
12 measuring the level of HCMV IgG antibodies in the
13 serum by measuring nonstructural epitopes for incomplete virus multiplication;
14 monitoring the patient for T-wave abnormalities;
15 classifying EBV as the cause of the chronic fatigue syndrome
16 when the measurements show any one of the following: 1) an elevated level of IgM
17 antibodies to the VCA for EBV; and 2) presence of total EA antibodies for EBV, in
18 combination with the absence of IgM antibodies for HCMV and a low level of IgG
19 antibodies for HCMV;
20 classifying HCMV as the cause of the chronic fatigue
21 syndrome when the measurements show any one of the following: 1) an elevated
22 level of IgM antibodies for HCMV; and 2) an elevated level of IgG antibodies for
23 HCMV, in combination with a low level of IgM antibodies to the VCA for EBV,
24 and the absence of total EA antibodies for EBV; and
25 classifying a combination of EBV and HCMV as the cause of
26 the chronic fatigue syndrome when the measurements show any one of the following:
27 1) an elevated level of IgM antibodies to the VCA for EBV; and 2) the presence of
28 total EA antibodies for EBV, in combination with any of the following: 1) an
29 elevated level of IgM antibodies for HCMV; and 2) an elevated level of IgG
30 antibodies for HCMV.

1 2. The method of claim 1, wherein the patient's T-waves are
2 monitored through electrocardiographic monitoring.

1 3. The method of claim 1, wherein the patient's T-waves are
2 monitored through Holter monitoring.

1 4. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of
2 conducting a stress multiple gaited acquisition test to check for the presence of an
3 abnormal ventricular dynamics.

1 5. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of
2 conducting a myocardial perfusion test to check for coronary artery disease.

1 6. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of
2 conducting a cardiac catheterization to determine if a cardiomyopathy exists.

1 7. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of
2 conducting an endomyocardial biopsy to check for EBV or HCMV nucleic acids.

1 8. The method of claim 7, further comprising the step of
2 conducting a polymerase chain reaction study of the biopsy for EBV and HCMV to
3 determine the cause of the chronic fatigue syndrome.

1 9. The method of claim 7, further comprising the step of
2 conducting in-situ hybridization analysis of the biopsy for EBV and HCMV to
3 determine the cause of the chronic fatigue syndrome.

1 10. A method of diagnosing chronic fatigue syndrome in a patient
2 exhibiting symptoms associated with chronic fatigue syndrome, comprising:
3 evaluating the patient for serologic evidence of EBV and
4 HCMV, further comprising:
5 obtaining serum from the patient;

6 measuring the level of EBV IgM antibodies to the VCA
7 in the serum by ELISA method;

8 measuring the level of EBV antibodies to the total EA
9 in the serum by ELISA method;

10 measuring the level of HCMV IgM antibodies in the
11 serum by measuring antigens p52 and CM₂ with the use of a light scattering
12 technique;

13 measuring the level of HCMV IgG antibodies in the
14 serum by measuring antigens p52 and CM₂ with the use of a light scattering
15 technique;

16 monitoring the patient for T-wave abnormalities;

17 classifying EBV as the cause of the chronic fatigue syndrome
18 when the measurements show any one of the following: 1) an elevated level of IgM
19 antibodies to the VCA for EBV; and 2) presence of total EA antibodies for EBV, in
20 combination with the absence of IgM antibodies for HCMV and a low level of IgG
21 antibodies for HCMV;

22 classifying HCMV as the cause of the chronic fatigue
23 syndrome when the measurements show any one of the following: 1) an elevated
24 level of IgM antibodies for HCMV; and 2) an elevated level of IgG antibodies for
25 HCMV, in combination with a low level of IgM antibodies to the VCA for EBV,
26 and the absence of total EA antibodies for EBV; and

27 classifying a combination of EBV and HCMV as the cause of
28 the chronic fatigue syndrome when the measurements show any one of the following:
29 1) an elevated level of IgM antibodies to the VCA for EBV; and 2) the presence of
30 total EA antibodies for EBV, in combination with any of the following: 1) an
31 elevated level of IgM antibodies for HCMV; and 2) an elevated level of IgG
32 antibodies for HCMV.

1 11. A method of diagnosing and alleviating the symptoms of
2 chronic fatigue syndrome in a patient exhibiting symptoms associated with chronic
3 fatigue syndrome, comprising:

4 evaluating the patient for serologic evidence of EBV and
5 HCMV, further comprising:

6 obtaining serum from the patient;
 7 measuring the level of EBV IgM antibodies to the VCA
 8 in the serum;
 9 measuring the level of EBV antibodies to the total EA
 10 in the serum;
 11 measuring the level of HCMV IgM antibodies in the
 12 serum by measuring antigens p52 and CM₂ with the use of a light scattering
 13 technique;
 14 measuring the level of HCMV IgG antibodies in the
 15 serum by measuring antigens p52 and CM₂ with the use of a light scattering
 16 technique;
 17 monitoring the patient for T-wave abnormalities;
 18 classifying EBV as the cause of the chronic fatigue syndrome
 19 when the measurements show any one of the following: 1) an elevated level of IgM
 20 antibodies to the VCA for EBV; and 2) presence of total EA antibodies for EBV, in
 21 combination with the absence of IgM antibodies for HCMV and a low level of IgG
 22 antibodies for HCMV;
 23 classifying HCMV as the cause of the chronic fatigue
 24 syndrome when the measurements show any one of the following: 1) an elevated
 25 level of IgM antibodies for HCMV; and 2) an elevated level of IgG antibodies for
 26 HCMV, in combination with a low level of IgM antibodies to the VCA for EBV,
 27 and the absence of total EA antibodies for EBV;
 28 classifying a combination of EBV and HCMV as the cause of
 29 the chronic fatigue syndrome when the measurements show any one of the following:
 30 1) an elevated level of IgM antibodies to the VCA for EBV; and 2) the presence of
 31 total EA antibodies for EBV, in combination with any of the following: 1) an
 32 elevated level of IgM antibodies for HCMV; and 2) an elevated level of IgG
 33 antibodies for HCMV;
 34 administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount
 35 of one or more pharmaceutically acceptable antiviral agents suitable for EBV,
 36 HCMV or a combination thereof, wherein the one or more antiviral agents are
 37 selected from the group consisting of acyclovir, ganciclovir, valacyclovir,

38 famciclovir, cidofovir, and pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives and mixtures
39 thereof; and

40 conducting supplemental tests to check for recurrent chronic
41 fatigue syndrome to determine an appropriate treatment period for the patient to
42 achieve continued alleviation of the symptoms of chronic fatigue syndrome.

1 12. The method of claim 11, wherein the patient is administered
2 0.1 to 20 grams of the one or more antiviral agents per day.

1 13. The method of claim 11, wherein the patient is administered
2 0.3 to 15 grams of the one or more antiviral agents per day.

1 14. The method of claim 11, wherein the patient is administered
2 0.5 to 10 grams of the one or more antiviral agents per day.

1 15. The method of claim 11, wherein the one or more antiviral
2 agents are administered orally.

1 16. The method of claim 11, wherein said antiviral agent is
2 valacyclovir hydrochloride.

1 17. The method of claim 16, wherein the patient is administered
2 0.1 to 50 milligrams of valacyclovir hydrochloride per kilogram of body weight of
3 the patient every six hours.

1 18. The method of claim 16, wherein the patient is administered
2 1 to 40 milligrams of valacyclovir hydrochloride per kilogram of body weight of the
3 patient every six hours.

1 19. The method of claim 16, wherein the patient is administered
2 10 milligrams of valacyclovir hydrochloride per kilogram of body weight of the
3 patient every six hours.

1 20. The method of claim 11, wherein said antiviral agent is
2 ganciclovir.

1 21. The method of claim 20, wherein the patient is administered
2 0.1 to 50 milligrams of ganciclovir per kilogram of body weight of the patient every
3 twelve hours.

1 22. The method of claim 20, wherein the patient is administered
2 0.3 to 40 milligrams of ganciclovir per kilogram of body weight of the patient every
3 twelve hours.

1 23. The method of claim 20, wherein the patient is administered
2 5 milligrams of ganciclovir per kilogram of body weight of the patient every twelve
3 hours.

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